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FOREIGN.

The Battle at Mars-la-Tour a Great Victory for the Prussians.

Bazaine's Corps Driven Behind the Fortifications of Metz.

His Communications with Chalons Destroyed.

Continued Fighting on the Line of the French Retreat.

The Army of Prince Charles Marching on Chalons.

Preparations in Paris in Anticipation of a Close Siege.

The Bois de Boulogne Ordered to be Cut Down.

Further Description of the Retreat of Napoleon's Corps.

AT THE FRONT.
[To the Associated Press.]

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Times says:

"A dispatch from Metz announces that the French armies were concentrated at Mars-la-Tour, the main army at Metz checked by the First and Second Army Corps of Prussia. The Crown Prince, with two corps, is now marching to attack Prince Napoleon at Chalons. The Republic exists. Because one has not yet victory therein, is no sign of weakness. Let us be united to capitulate."

The road is now open to Carignan for the Crown Prince, who has only General Treuba and some fragments of Marshal MacMahon's corps to encounter on the way. The decisive event is impending.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—The Times, in its article on the situation, says the road to Paris is open to the Crown Prince, who may move Frederick Charles to assist General Steinmetz, in the event of victory.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—[Via Strasburg.]—It is just made public:

GENERAL FLOGNARDIN, Aug. 16.—5 p. m.—In the engagement of the 14th inst., the corps of General L'Admirault formed the extreme right of the army. Two divisions of this corps, under command of the line destroyed a Prussian regiment of lancers and took its colors. There have been many other very honorable charges, in one of which General Lebrun was killed at the head of his division. General Bourbaki was wounded. The Prussian General Docrieg and Wisel were killed, and Generals Grosetet and Von Bentz were wounded. The Prussian loss in artillery was terrible. It reported among the killed. The following morning we were masters of the position previously occupied by the enemy. On the morning of the 17th, several columns left the camp at Nouilly to attack the enemy's line of battle. The force of the enemy in the battle of the 16th instant, may be estimated at 150,000, we have had only 80,000 men on our bases."

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Figure to-day has the following details of the battle of Longueville:

"Villa de Gravelotte, about four kilometres from Metz, and not at Longueville, as has been stated, the Prussian General Staff, Staff of our army, which was about 300,000 strong, were passing the Moselle at that place on into bridge, when the Prussians fell upon them and attempted to cut off about an hour too late. The corps of Generals L'Admirault and Decrain were able to face the enemy in time to check the attack. At the time the attack was made, the Prussians had evidently a plan of the fortifications of Metz, but when encountered by our forces, it was found that the plan of Fort Queuleu, for us, trying to avoid Fort St. Julien that marches directly to Fort St. Quentin, which is the key to the whole line. This movement opened a very destructive fire on the Prussians, and cause which cause of the game of Fort St. Julien, which also opened fire, terminating the loss of over 6,000 Prussians killed and wounded.

"The enemy commanding the secret was killed.

"It is estimated that 18,000 Prussians were engaged.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Edmond About continues his correspondence from Metz. He says:

"Since I wrote you what I did of the enemy were assembled in front of Metz, with the advance guard on Mercy and Gravelotte, and the Duke of Mecklenburg on the left. On the 14th the Prussian army was concentrated on the plateau of Rozerieulles, and the corps of Prince Frederick Charles was on the march to Pont-a-Mousson. The

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1870.

U. S. FREEDOM CATASTROPHE.

The French Empire, that we thought last year-day, might have stood against the world, now reels and staggers under the blows of the German Brisares, as a drunken debauchee, pot-valiant, was no opponent some six of his power, is and dealy weakened from his debauch by the well-fed Hows of Mecklenburg athletes. The empire is doomed. The supposed military superiority of France is proved to be an imposition. After days, one scarcely certain to see the triumphal entry of the army of the Crown Prince of Prussia into Paris, and the flight of Napoleon III. and his wife into England. The Emperor seems, even in the pleasure of his fascination, to have been a genuine coward. Even with the suffering he has inflicted on them, not any compassion for his widow and son. Napoleon these disastrous battles are not in France and Germany. He thinks only of the humiliation of his own pride and temporary throne. Another of the arguments between the advancing armies of the Crown Prince and the raw levies under Prosche, at Chalons, or between Chalons and Rheims, is probable; but it can have but one result. There is now no power available in France to resist the victorious occupation of Paris. Napoleon I. was not more thoroughly beaten at Waterloo than Napoleon III. has been in the twenty or more battles which have followed the French retreat from Metz. He is still history was so large and so estimable an army as the French so speedily cut to pieces, but is so many days, so quickly passed up, so unprovoked, and so hopeless, unprecedented.

Napoleon I. was not more than Napoleon III. has been in the twenty or more battles which have followed the French retreat from Metz. He is still history was so large and so estimable an army as the French so speedily cut to pieces, but is so many days, so quickly passed up, so unprovoked, and so hopeless, unprecedented.

The most important fact in the whole case is the complete collapse of the Empire. It is not a single practical thought or purpose which can be found to benefit or elevate the artisan class, in whose behalf it professes to be put forth. It deals exclusively in abstractions and generalities, and in the grandiloquent sentiments of imperial rhetoric and sanctimonious sophisms. The most important practical proposition that could engage the attention of the convention, as a system of co-operative labor, is only ignored. No plan is proposed to help workmen to obtain homes of their own. Nothing is said in regard to the necessity of steady employment or of saving or investing earnings. Not a reflection is uttered which will direct attention to the evils of strong drink as the source of pauperism, misery, and wages of workmen. No plan of reconciliation and co-operation between capital and labor is suggested. Nothing, in short, is contained to do away with the artificial chasm, to improve their condition, or promote their material well-being, was deemed of sufficient consequence to engage the attention of the convention or its Platform Committee.

Instead of something practical or useful, we are treated to long-winded wherefores and resolutions on questions and things about which the most deplorable ignorance is exhibited. The convention devoted three days, apparently, to the construction of a political machine to convey demagogues into office. The platform is purely political, from first to last, and embodies mainly the absurdities and distortions put forth by the Democratic party in its last platform. The Democracy, who followed in the land of Faneuil Hall, Vallandigham, and Brick Pomeroy, from 1866 to 1869. We have not space in this article to analyze all the planks borrowed or stolen from that decayed old Copperhead property, indicative of repudiation, bankruptcy and folly, but will glance at a few. The first resolution reads:

"Resolved, That the success in all departments of the late war with rebellion, in which the energies of the country were exerted during the late administration, was largely due to the patriotism of the people, without any aid to the administration, which, on the contrary, was in every way embarrassed by the active hostility of the party now in power, as a means to subvert the government of the country, and that the triumph of the party now in power will render the permanent establishment of any other form of government easy."

This resolution is not to be outdone by any of the preceding. It declares that the "success in all departments of the late war with rebellion" was largely due to the patriotism of the people, without any aid from the administration, which, on the contrary, was in every way embarrassed by the active hostility of the party now in power, as a means to subvert the government of the country, and that the triumph of the party now in power will render the permanent establishment of any other form of government easy." Is there ever such a monstrous falsehood uttered? Was there ever such a monstrous perversion of the truth? Was there ever such a monstrous misrepresentation of the facts of history? Was there ever such a monstrous misrepresentation of the facts of history? Was there ever such a monstrous misrepresentation of the facts of history

THE SPORTING WORLD.

White Stockings vs. Athletics, of Chicago—Score, 29 to 12.

The Tour of the Belles—Regatta at Madison, Wis.

Base Ball.

WHITE STOCKINGS VS. ATHLETICS.

It was really refreshing to see a good game of ball once more, and to see the Athletics of the old White Stocking size at work once more, and as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Just was the case yesterday at Dexter Park, where the White Stockings played the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and won the game by the hard tough tussy more played than usual, and the game was interesting throughout, and was enjoyed by a large number of spectators, especially those who had not seen a game of ball for a long time. The Athletics are a first-class club, and had it not been for the superior judgment of some of the Chicago players, the game might have been won by the visitors. The Athletics were very fortunate in the matter of luck, and had it not been for the latter would have been defeated by a much larger score than they were. The Chicagos were also unfortunate in the matter of luck, and had it not been for the latter would have won the game

GERMAN UNITY.

Enthusiastic War Mass Meeting at Farwell Hall.

The Immense Building Filled With Prussian Sympathizers.

Soul-Stirring Speeches by Eminent German and American Orators.

Letter from Hon. J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin—The Resolutions.

A grand mass meeting was held last night at Farwell Hall, to give vent to the exultation of the Germans of this city over the continued and decisive victories which have attended the Prussian arms. As the occasion for joy was for glorious success to the German cause, and for grief, for the sufferings of the wounded, and the slaughter of the innocent, it was a meeting of both joy and sorrow. Americans, as well as Germans, took part in and addressed the meeting. The Farwell Hall was ever seen. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock, and by that hour every seat in the building was occupied, and the aisles and platform were filled with people. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. Henry Greenebaum, on behalf of the committee, as temporary Chairman, who stated briefly the object of the meeting. Mr. Greenebaum was followed by Mr. Schneider, who made a few remarks in German, and moved that Mr. Gottfried Kinkel be elected President of the meeting. Mr. Kinkel was then escorted to the platform, and upon taking the chair was received with three rousing cheers. He spoke substantially as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow-Citizens, Countrymen, and Friends: Before you have elected, upon me, the honorable position which I occupy at present, I must ask your gratitude, that a few words may be my own. I am not a native American citizen, but I am one of those who have come to this country of their own free will, and from one end to the other the patriotic feeling of the people has made me feel at home. I am called for this intense feeling and enthusiasm, which I observe to exist in this vast assembly, to a corresponding feeling in the breasts of my countrymen, living in the fatherland. I was born in Prussia, and was taken by a Prussian officer as a prisoner of war by Napoleon I, the King of Prussia, in the year 1813. I was then a little boy, and I was not allowed to return to Prussia until after the peace of Paris, in 1815. Therefore, I am a Prussian by birth, and I am a German by the right to choose a country for myself. I am a German by the right of my heart, by the right of my mind, by the right of my education, by the right of my studies, by the right of my whole life. I am a German by the right of my love for the German people, which ought to be the right of every man who is born on the soil of Germany, and who speaks the German tongue. I am a German by the right which I have acquired in the German Church, in the German people to make Prussia great. He that would call me a Prussian, would insult me. He that would call me a Prussian, would insult all Germans. I am proud that, after years of misery, so many Germans have learned to love the great, the glorious, the powerful German Empire. Germany, in the other hand, was only a geographical expression. Prussia alone has succeeded in the German people what might be called a political nationality. Prussia alone has succeeded in the German people in making the German Church pure, in making it free